**1** *Entrance gate*

**2** *Administrative yard*

**3** *Reception office (Geschäftszimmer)*, where records on prisoners were kept, was led by Prison Commander W. Schmidt. He was sentenced and executed after the war.

**4** *Guardhouse (Wachstube)* also served for censoring prisoners' mail and interrogation of inmates.

**5** *Prison Commander's Office*. Throughout its existence this post was held by Heinrich Jöckel, notorious for his cruel treatment of the prisoners. He was tried and executed in 1946.

**6** *Clothing Warehouse (Kammer)* was in the charge of K. Wachholz. New arrivals had to hand in their civilian clothes and dress in army uniforms of the armies defeated by the Nazis. Wachholz was sentenced to death in the former GDR in 1968.

**7** *Gate with the inscription "Arbeit macht frei"*, so typical of most Nazi concentration camps and, on the contrary, a slogan unusual in a Gestapo prison, leads into the First yard.

**8** *The First yard* is divided into Blocks A and B, housing 17 mass cells and 20 solitary cells. Up to 1,500 inmates lived in this yard.

**9** As many as 60 to 90 inmates were crammed in some of the *cells*. Prisoners from the former Soviet Union were placed in the so-called Russian cell (No. 1), while Jews, arrested for activities hostile to the Nazis, for non-compliance with the anti-Jewish regulations or punished for various offenses and misdemeanors in the nearby Ghetto, were jailed in cells No. 2 and 3. Both groups of prisoners were inhumanely treated.

**10** *Sickroom* where B. Krönert, official police-appointed physician from Litoměřice, worked.

**11** *Office of the Commander of the First yard* was run by A. Neubauer and later by S. Rojko; both were sentenced after the war. Labor gangs were set up and records on prisoners jailed in individual cells were kept in this office.

**12** Prisoners who had been given stiffened punishment or convicts on the death row, eventually inmates whose interrogation had not yet finished were kept in *solitary cells*.

**13** *Bathroom and delousing station*.

**14** *Sick bay* where doctors from the ranks of the inmates looked after their patients.

**15** *So-called model barbershop*, adjusted in this way in 1944, was meant to show the level of hygiene maintained in the prison.

**16** *The Hospital ward (Krankenrevier)*. Hundreds of inmates were dying of typhoid in the appalling conditions of this ward at the end of the war. A women prisoners' ward was temporarily moved to this building in 1944.

**17** This *connecting corridor*, an example of Terezín's original fortifications, was not in use during the Nazi occupation. The corridor leads to the execution ground.

**18** *The Mortuary* where the bodies of prisoners tortured to death were stored. Starting at the end of 1942, dead bodies were cremated in Terezín's Crematorium of the Jewish Ghetto.

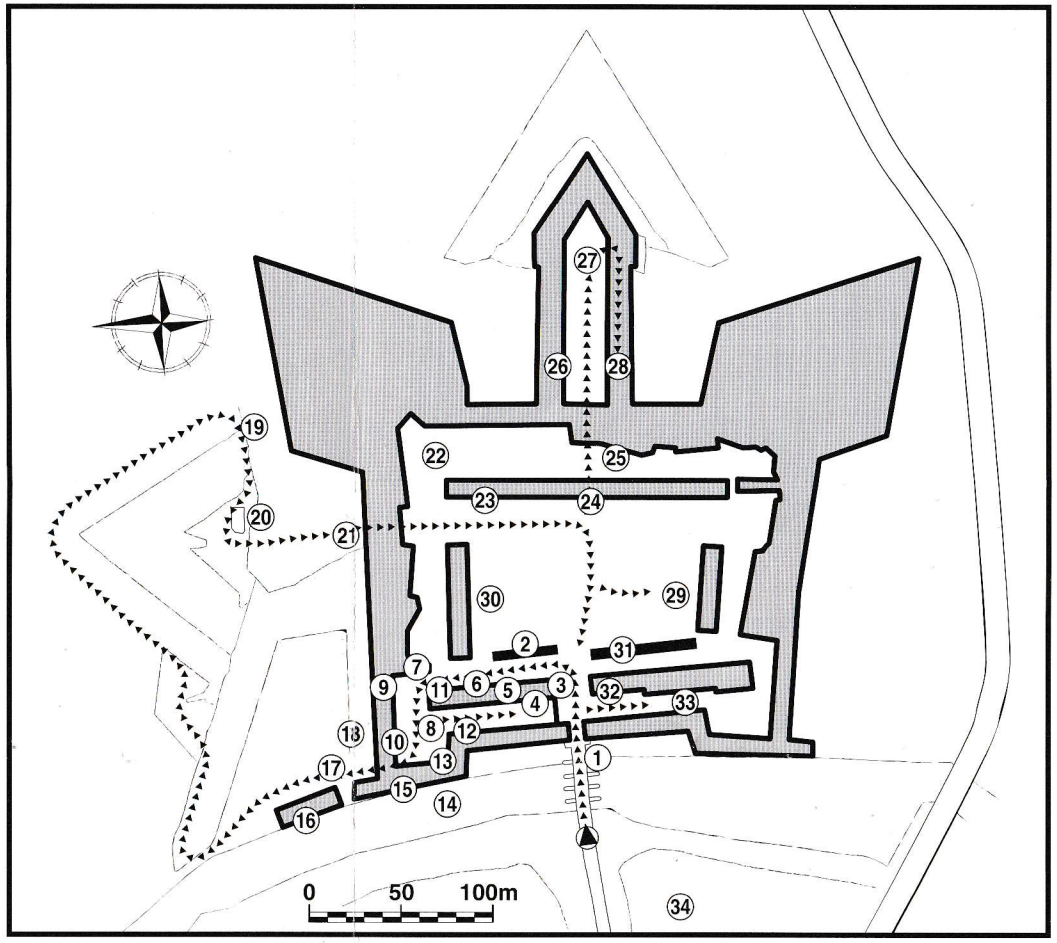
**19** *The execution ground*. Executions of prisoners in the Small Fortress began in 1943. A total of 250 to 300 prisoners were shot dead without a court sentence. The biggest execution took place on May 2, 1945. As many as 52 people, mostly members of the Czech resistance groups (e. g. Předvoj or Vanguard), were killed. The gallows were used just once for the hanging of 3 prisoners. A passageway through the embankment leads to the mass graves.

**20** *Mass graves* out of which 601 bodies were exhumed in the summer of 1945. The remains were reburied in the National Cemetery.

**21** *The Death Gate* through which prisoners were taken to the execution ground.

**22** *The Pool*, built in 1942 as a reservoir for fire-fighting purposes, served the families of the local guards for bathing. It was constructed by students from Roudnice and Jewish inmates, who were tortured and beaten to death during the work.

**23** *The Cinema* was built for the guards back in 1942. Today, visitors can watch there documentaries on Terezín. Its lobby is used as an exhibition hall.




**24** Construction of *the Fourth yard* got under way in 1943. The first prisoners arrived in the fall of 1944. At the end of the Nazi rule, more than 3,000 inmates were languishing and dying in this yard.

**25** *The Fourth yard administration center*. Today this building stores the soil from the concentration camps to which prisoners from the Small Fortress had been deported during the war.

**26** Each *mass cell* (left) accommodated 400 to 600 inmates. At the end of the war, prisoners classified XYZ, destined to be killed (including the prisoners executed on May 2, 1945), were kept in cell No. 44. Two of the cells are now used for exhibition purposes.

**27** *Cells in the raised section of the yard and the execution ground*. Following an abortive escape attempt by three inmates from cell No. 38 in March 1945, one of the escapees and randomly selected two other men and a woman were executed as a warning to others at the tip of the yard. The remaining two escapees were recaptured and stoned to death near the solitary cells in the First yard.

**28** *Solitary cells in the Fourth yard* were used in 1945 as mass cells.

**29** *The SS Barracks* housed up to a 120-man SS guards unit. Today it is the site of museum exhibitions and a gallery.

**30** The Prison Commander and some of the guards with their families lived in the so-called *Herrenhaus*, now housing offices of the Terezín Memorial.

**31** *The Second yard* consisted primarily of workshops where inmates used to work. This section is now closed to visitors.

**32** *The Canteen* served the prison staff.

**33** Beginning in June 1942, *the Third yard* was set aside for women prisoners. Members of the first slave labor transport for the concentration camp in Litoměřice were temporarily accommodated in this yard in 1944.

**34** Built gradually between 1945 and 1958, *the National Cemetery* contains the bodies of some 10,000 Nazi victims, 2,386 of them are buried in individual graves.